

The China Mail.

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號三十月八年二十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1882.

日十初月七年午壬

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. O. GORDON & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. O. BATES & Co., 37, Wallbrook, E. C. SAMPSON, DRACUT & Co., 150 & 154, Ludgate Hill Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—GAILLEN & PAIRON, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. DE MELO & Co., Siam, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Fookow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, \$2,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DARRVILLE, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. M. REYNOLDS, Esq. H. HOPKIN, Esq. M. E. SASSOON, Esq. H. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq. C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq. A. P. McEWEN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MOLLER, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai, EDWIN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 10, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

At 6 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.

At 12 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) £200,000.00.

RESERVE FUND £200,000.00.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND £200,000.00.

TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND £600,000.00.

Directors: H. DE C. FOSBERG, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., J. M. INVERARIDY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH: Messrs BARKING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.

68 and 69, Cornhill.

Subject to a Charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the Underwriting Business are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1882.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Underwritten have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 25th day of August, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Premises,—

(First Lot),

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND,

Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 595, measuring North and East 120 feet, South and West 105 feet, South and East 44 feet, North and West 100 feet, containing in the whole 7,600 square feet. Together with the 16 HOUSES Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, CAINE ROAD (Tai-ping-shan), and Nos. 5, 7, 9, A, B, C, D and E, MARKET STREET (Tai-ping-shan). Yearly Crown Rent, \$33.32.

(Second Lot),

ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF GROUND,

Registered in the Land Office as SECTIONS A, C and the REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 230. Together with the 8 HOUSES Nos. 70, 72, 74 and 76, SQUARE STREET, and Nos. 19, 21, 23 and 25, TANK LANE. Yearly Crown Rent, \$23.60.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 21, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from the Mortgagee to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 26th August, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Premises,—

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND,

Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 2069, measuring on the North-East 105 feet, South on HOLLYWOOD ROAD 47 feet, North-West 37 feet, South-West 83 feet. Together with the Two HOUSES Nos. 97 and 99, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, No-KWAI LANE.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 14, 1882.

For Sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

BLUE BUILDINGS BLOCK.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing 4 Substantially Built HOUSES and 4 Large GRANGE GODOWNS in the PRAVA East, and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. The above Property will be Sold in One Lot or in 4 separate Lots of One House and 1 Godown in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUN PO,

— or to —

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 10, 1882.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMME & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$17 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints, \$18 per 2 doz. Case.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

FOR SALE.

THE BRITISH STEAMER "GLENELG."

695 Tons net—160 N.H.P., built in 1873 under Special Survey by SAMUDA BROTHERS, Blackwall.

For Particulars, apply to

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 15, 1882.

FOR SALE.

B. & E. PERRIER'S CHAMPAGNE, CARTE BLANCHE.

Pints, \$12 per 2 doz. Case.

Quarts, \$13 per 4 doz. Case.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1882.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

To Let.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

THE New FAMILY RESIDENCE situated next to EXETER on Robinson Road, replete with every convenience, FURNISHED, STABLE, &c.

Apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

Hongkong, June 15, 1882.

TO LET.

NO. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 and 4, PRADA'S HILL.

No. 4, OLD HARTLEY STREET.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.).

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, July 24, 1882.

For Sale.

SPORTING GOODS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF

ELEY'S GREEN, BLUE and BROWN CARTRIDGE CASES.

ELEY'S WATERPROOF CAPS and WADES.

PROOF and WILKES' SPORTING GUNPOWDER.

LEAD and CHILLED SHOT.

GAME BAGS and CARTRIDGE BELTS.

RECAPING and RELOADING MACHINES.

POWDER and SHOT MEASURES.

FLASKS, DOG WHISTLES, &c., &c.

SHOOTING BOOTS, STOCKINGS, HATS and SUITS.

TINNED PROVISIONS and LIQUORS provided for Shooting.

And PICNIC PARTIES at Special Rates.

Hongkong, August 22, 1882.

CARLTON

WHISKEY

ELEVEN

YEARS OLD

CARLTON

WHISKEY

FIVE

YEARS OLD

TO LET.

GODOWN-STO LET.

PRAYA EAST and WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

TO BE LET.

THE STORE now occupied by the AMERICAN MOVIE COMPANY in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, August 1, 1882.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Crown Rents for the Half Year ended the 24th June, 1882, and the POLICE, LIGHTING, WATER and FIRE BRIGADE RATES for the 3rd Quarter of 1882 must be Paid on or before the 31st AUGUST.

Defaulters after that date will be proceeded against in the Supreme Court.

J. RUSSELL, Colonial Treasurer.

Colonial Treasury, Hongkong, 16th August, 1882.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE SHIPBUILDING YARD and the Whole ENGINE DEPARTMENT of the Underigned have been REMOVED from No. 9, MIDDLE STREET, West Point, Hongkong, to Kwung Chung, opposite Hongkong, close to the right side of the Government Coal Shed, where ample accommodation has been secured for Building or Repairing Large Vessels.

Orders or Communications from Hongkong side can be made either through Mr. TAM YIK KIU, Chinese Mail Office or KUM CAUNG TAI, Bonham Strand.

TAM A-MOW, Master of Mow Kiu, Ship-builder and Engine Manufacturer, Kwung Chung opposite Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 7, 1882.

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER.

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

TAKASIMA CULINARY.

THE Underigned has been appointed AGENT for the SALE of the above COALS at HONGKONG, from and after this date.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Miles Bight Mail S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1882.

Intimations.

HONGKONG and WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, August 28th, 1882, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1882.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. COOKE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, August 7, 1882.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY'S EMIGRATION AGENCY.

MESSRS. BIRLEY & Co.'s OFFICES, QUEEN'S ROAD.

"SULPHOLINE LOTION"—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away, even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferer for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d.

Hongkong, August 7, 1882.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION & QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury).

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, BRUISTURE, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

Half Boxes at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Birke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM & PODOPHYLLIN. Prepared only by J. PEPPER, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of the pill and colonic for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, turned tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It acts the strongest laxative in nature, yet slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

Hongkong, 3y 1w2 1f83.

Intimations.

FOUND.

A YOUNG COLLIE DOG; must be claimed forthwith or will be disposed of.

W. M. DEANE, Captain Superintendent of Police.

Central Police Barracks, 2nd August, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half Year ending 30th June last, at the Rate of 2 1/2 per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after SATURDAY, the 19th Instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 18, 1882.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$3 per SHARE, for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1882, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders, will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION from TO-MORROW, the 20th Instant. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 23, 1882.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are Requested to note that on SURRENDER of their Provisional Certificates for SHARES in this Office, PERMANENT SCRIPT will now be issued in Exchange.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1882.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

Mr. Andrew Wind, News Agent, &c.

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; is authorized to receive Subscriptions. Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Shipping.

Steamers.

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA, VIA PONTIANAK.

The Co.'s Steamship "Ajoa," Capt. Sijpe, will be despatched as above on or about the 21st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(Opposite the Commissariat),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX
BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

DEVOS'S NONPAREIL
BRILLIANT
KEROSINE OIL,
150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM.
TAR.

TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL."

CALIFORNIA

RACKER

COMPANY'S

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Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTES FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA,

PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,

NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS

OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th of August,

1882, at Noon, the Company's S.S.

SACHALIN, Commandant ROLLAND,

with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and

accepted in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on

the 24th August, 1882. (Parcels are not

to be sent on board, they must be left at

the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the

Agency's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1882. au24

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG,

COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,

ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,

AND LONDON.

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND

AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills

of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN

GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,

TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK

AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"THIBET," Captain W. E. THOMPSON, with

Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched

from this Port for LONDON, via BOMBAY,

and SUEZ CANAL, on FRIDAY, the

1st September, 1882, at Daylight.

Cargo will be received on board until

Noon on the day previous.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office

until Noon on the day previous.

Silk and Valuable for Europe will

be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and

General Cargo for London will be conveyed

via Bombay without transshipment, arriving

one week later than by the ordinary direct

route via Colombo.

For further Particulars, regarding

Freight and Passage, apply to the

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are

subject to be declared to the Agent.

Shippers are particularly requested to

note the terms and conditions of the Com-

pany's Black Bills of Lading.

—This Vessel will call at Colombo.

A. McVIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 18, 1882. au24

Insurances.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital—One Million Sterling.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents in Hongkong and Canton for

the above Company, are prepared to issue

Policies covering FIRE RISKS at Current

Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 29, 1882. au29

LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant

Policies against the Risk of FIRE on

Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on

Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of

Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms

and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be

received, and transmitted to the Directors

for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on

first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-

posals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE IN-

SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. PAID-UP, £200,000.

PAID-UP RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company are

prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against

FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above

Company, are authorized to insure

against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept

Risks on first class Goods at a

per cent net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation are

prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either

here, in London or at the principal Ports

of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at

current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF

MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling

of which is paid up £100,000 "

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 "

Annual Income £250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed

Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,

and Hankow, and are prepared to grant

Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO.

having been appointed Agents for

the above Company, the Undersigned

are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at

Current Rates and usual Discounts.

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Agent, M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882. au27

TO-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"Yongtze," Captain E. LEE, will be

despatched for the above

Port TO-MORROW, the 24th Instant, at

sports had arrived at Port Said, that the traffic in the Canal had been stopped, and that Port Said, Kantara, and Ismailia had been occupied without resistance. We are now gravely informed that the landing of the first division at Ismailia has commenced, and that the enemy has been routed at Chalouf. By the use of the connection we would suppose that the first division had something to do with the route of the enemy, but as Chalouf is only some six or seven miles from Suez, we may set this supposition aside and credit the attack and victory to the Indian contingent. The only reasonable explanation of the matter we can give is that, instead of the troops having been ordered to embark for Aboukir, the fact was that they sailed from Alexandria for Ismailia, whence they would advance by way of Zagazig on Arabi, the second division advancing on the same position by way of Ramleh, thus placing Arabi between two attacks, and cutting him off from Cairo. The British have thus secured two points of the triangle (Alexandria, Cairo, and Zagazig) which formed the base of the Napoleonic operations in Egypt, and if the two divisions succeed in placing Arabi between them, and are capable of striking a blow which will effectually cripple him, Cairo, the third point, can be secured at leisure. Having struggled thus far we wait till another telegram will again immerse us in Egyptian darkness.

In making a few comments the other day on the facts relating to the deportation from Bangkok of a Scotchman named G. G. Graham, we referred to the apparent inability of the U. S. Consul here to take any official cognizance of the matter. We now learn that Colonel Mosby has forwarded to the State Department at Washington the Correspondence which has passed on the subject between the Colonial Secretary and himself, and from a perusal of that correspondence it would seem that the Consul is so far right. In reply to the Colonial Secretary's inquiry, how comes it that, if the U. S. Consul at Bangkok has sent Mr. Graham and family to America, the voyage is interrupted here, Consul Mosby says that he knows nothing about the voyage of Mr. Graham to the United States having been interrupted in this Colony, that he certainly had not interrupted it himself, and should not think of doing so. Colonel Mosby goes on to state that he is not responsible for the action of the U. S. Consul at Bangkok in sending Graham away from that place because it was alleged that he (Graham) imagined himself to be the King of Siam and had assaulted the guards at the Palace. He then puts it that, as Graham and his wife were natives of Great Britain, he "had no jurisdiction over the man and his grievances. Admitting the charges against him to be true they constitute no offence against the United States, but against Siam. The only cases in which United States Consuls, as I understand the law, have the right to send persons under arrest to the United States are when criminal offences have been committed in violation of United States laws or the law of Nations on the high seas on board of American vessels, or when the criminal act was done within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States and the offender has escaped to a country with which the United States has an extradition treaty. Clearly the offence imputed to Graham does not come within either category. If therefore after his arrival here on the English steamer *Adelphi* the Master had attempted to detain him in custody, I have no doubt he would have been released on *Habeas Corpus* by the Courts of this Colony for being illegally restrained of his liberty. If Graham was illegally and wrongfully deported from Siam he has a clear remedy by action against the Master of the steamer that brought him here."

This may be good law, and there is clear enough proof, it seems to us, that Consul Mosby is not to blame in any way—certainly not for wrongful acts on the part of the U. S. Consul at Bangkok. But the fact remains that, apparently with charitable intentions, Graham is sent out of Bangkok by Consul McDonald, "en route to San Francisco, via Hongkong and Yokohama," while Graham's proceeding beyond Hongkong was to depend on his will and upon circumstances. That is to say, the U. S. Consul at Bangkok, having been for some reason desirous of getting rid of Graham, illegally sends him on to this Colony, and thinks he has done a good thing by leaving the "subsequent proceedings" to circumstances. We do not think that more is necessary to show that the proceedings of the U. S. Consul at Bangkok are in the highest degree peculiar.

Capt. Howden, of the s.s. *Posing*, reports having discovered the wreck of a wooden vessel (probably the *Java* *Burill*) off Tung Ying floating and bearing from that island about W. by S. distant about 2 miles, on the 12th inst. The *Posing* steamed round the island, with signals flying, but saw nothing except a white ship board lying on the beach.

We (Singapore Times) learn that considerable surprise was excited in maritime circles in England at the remarkably short time in which the *Shirley Castle* was sailed at Singapore, and that some sceptical parties were only convinced after an inspection of the vessel's log book. An extract of the exact time occupied in coaling at Tunjong Pagar wharf, and the quantity put on board, was taken from the steamer's journal by an official from the Admiralty.

It is understood that, owing to the troubles in Egypt, the steamers of the *Shirley Castle*, *Glen*, and *Ocean* (Holt's) lines, will, for the present, call at Aden for orders, and take their coals on board at that port, labour being unobtainable at Port Said. This will avoid the difficulty experienced by the *Shirley Castle* on her outward voyage.—*Singapore Times*.

The Government have been very quiet about the tenders for the Opium and Spirit Farms for the three Settlements, which were to have been opened on Thursday last, the 10th inst.; but we learn that several tenders have been sent in for the Singapore farms, singly and together; that a Pongam firm has outbid the present holder, Mr. Koh Seang Tan, by several thousand dollars per month, viz., \$85,000 for the Opium farm alone, and that a Singapore syndicate has tendered \$17,000 per month for the Spirit Farm; while another wealthy and influential body has tendered \$84,400 per month for both the Singapore farms jointly. For the Malacca farms, jointly, we hear, \$14,000 per month has been offered. We have not heard the Pongam figures, but they give a corresponding increase over the present rental. \$85,000 per month for the Opium farm is an unheard-of price, far beyond the calculations of the present or past farmers, and there seems reason to fear the tender may have taken a too sanguine view of its value. It is whispered, however, that the tender was an error, and that his intention was to include both farms, though the tender itself was in reality for the Opium farm alone. Before accepting such a tender, the Government would naturally be anxious to increase its revenue, should satisfy itself that the farm is actually worth the price offered; and if doubtful on this point, should carefully weigh the probable consequences in the event of the collapse of the farm through a too high rental, in which case it would have to be again put into the market, when it might probably be seriously depressed in price. Therefore, though sufficient security may be offered to cover a whole year's rental, or more, it is evident that the exaction of good tangible securities is not the only precaution to be observed in leasing our principal source of revenue.—*Singapore Times*.

We (North China Daily News) hear that the warlike feeling in Japan is extremely strong. The reserves have been called out, and the summons has been eagerly responded to. The garrisons are all impatient for the fray, and great preparations are being set on foot against Korea. We are informed by a gentleman who recently conversed with Mr. Inoué, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that enthusiasm runs high among all classes. The Minister himself is delighted with the idea of quelling the disturbances in Korea, and of emulating the action of Great Britain in Egypt. If the Government are able and willing to give redress for the outrages, well and good; if not, there is to be war to the knife. The spirit of the Japanese is up, and they intend to ignore China in the affair altogether. Besides this there are numbers of restless and excited spirits among the samurai, and the Government will be glad of an opportunity to give them vent to their patriotic zeal. This is all very well, of course; but now China has taken action in the matter, and if things continue as they are going now, there will inevitably be war between China and Japan.

RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending August 20th:—

	European.	Chinese.
Monday	42	431
Tuesday	20	423
Wednesday	17	469
Thursday	17	417
Friday	14	301
Saturday	8	203
Sunday		
Total	138	2,320
Grand total	2,457	

HONGKONG RACES 1892.
It is rather early yet to commence prospecting on the next races, when there are six months more to elapse before the annual meeting in Wong-nai-chong Valley. However, the subscription griffins are ordered, and Hongkong racing men are beginning to scan the sporting horizon with great interest; so I will endeavour to throw a little light on the Hongkong Races of 1892, convinced that your readers will extend their leniency to my remarks, which must of necessity, at so early a period, be but speculations. Never perhaps in the history of racing here, were the prospects of a meeting so good as those under review. Anyone taking the trouble to go over past records will notice at once the small number of stables that have hitherto contested the old pony events. Of course I speak generally, and more particularly of long-distance races. I append a list of the old ponies that will be in Hongkong next spring to be sure that it will be the next winter ever seen.

Mr. Paul will have *Tajmahal*, on which pony, eulogiums are useless; *Financier*, *Brain Child*, *Shamrock*, *Rose* and *Hualachan*. Messrs Kerfoot and Mount will have *Wild Dash*, the winner of the Shanghai Stakes last meeting, in the fastest time on record, and a horse recovered from his lameness, and *Wild Fang* better known as *Earl Harold*. Mr. Henry will be on the scene of action with some better representatives than he had last meeting. He is now where he can select his makes for himself, and rumour speaks of *Montesano* as one of the ponies likely to bear the main and straw colours. At any rate, *White Knight*, winner of a mile race in 2.63, and a pony very highly spoken of, now belongs to the popular Keeking sport.

Mr. St. Andrew will send down *Driving Cloud*, *Merry Monk*, *Jolly Friar*, and *Freemantle*. Mr. Grammont will have the game and reliable *Strathgery*. Mr. F. S. Gordon's representatives will probably be the old favorite *St. Valentine*, the small-hearted *Grey Gang Forward* and *Lord of the Isles*. That good sport, who is known in Shanghai as the "Judge," has at last decided to show his colours on the Hongkong scene, and *Freddie*, *Filliger* and *Pearson* are the three ponies with which he intends to worry up Hongkong owners. *Prejudice* until the last Shanghai meeting was the champion pony of China. Three "Shanghai Stakes," and three "Champions" has he won in succession, and from the Shanghai St. Legs of 1890 to the "Criteria" of the last Spring Meeting he was only beaten once and then by *First Comet* (October autumn 1891 one mile 2.43). No pony which has ever run in China can show such a record as *Prejudice* from the autumn of 1890

to the autumn of 1891. *Prejudice* ranks in my humble opinion with *Black Saffron* and *Teakwood*. Some people say his day has passed, but that remains to be seen. *Filliger* came out last meeting at Shanghai, and as a griffin won a mile and a quarter race in one second under the fastest time on record. *Pearson* is a half mile, and whatever is going to beat him will have to do something under 58 seconds. I wish the judges tried every summer.

I hear that Mr. Edmund will send down *Enghien*. Here I think I have enumerated the finest cattle in China. By next February some of them may be sowed up and not fit to run, but then there will be others sloping into their places; so we certainly shall have the finest old pony races possible. Now I must turn to the griffin races. I think there will be a better field for the Derby than last year. Mr. Paul has already three magnificent ponies by him for this event. Mr. Henry is selecting with great care; Messrs Kerfoot and Mount have about a dozen ponies that can do 3.20. Mr. Gordon may have the comest Mr. Bill at work for him, while Mr. St. Andrew has two or three ponies better than *Hualachan*. The Judge is sure to bring down something to have a run with, and the C.C. and his colleagues have sent up to Shanghai to purchase a flyer at any price. I expect to see at least twenty nominations.

But also there is a falling off in subscription griffins. Last year thirty-five ponies were subscribed for, whereas up to the time of writing, I believe that twenty-eight only are now to be sent up for. I have been much surprised to find that the griffin race is not so popular as it was some years ago. I expect to see at least twenty nominations. But also there is a falling off in subscription griffins. Last year thirty-five ponies were subscribed for, whereas up to the time of writing, I believe that twenty-eight only are now to be sent up for. I have been much surprised to find that the griffin race is not so popular as it was some years ago. I expect to see at least twenty nominations.

Those who have an eye on the pots will not forget that the *Tajmahal* Stakes, and *Honolulu* Cup are to be new features in the programme. The *Tajmahal* Stakes will be no mean prize, as the munificent Mr. Paul says there are going to be one hundred griffins to be run in the race. I hear that *Tajmahal* is to be trained by Signor Chiarini to make the presentation to the winner. The *Honolulu* Cup is the long-promised donation from King Kalakaua.

There will be no lack of jockeys; two very good riders are already on the spot. The *Forchew* crew will be here to ride for Mr. Grammont; and Messrs Snip, Pip, Harry, Mard, Frames and Pudda will most likely be down. Mr. Spy, who was so very successful here last meeting, will be going home this autumn, so Mr. Henry will have to get down the "Oyley" one to ride for him. Showing the Oyley one decline, Mr. Henry Belmont will have to get down the *Keeking* ponies to victory, and right glad should we be to see Mr. Belmont among us once more.

SUPREME COURT.
IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before Sir G. Phillips, Chief Justice.)
Wednesday, August 23.

Chun Afuk, convicted of stealing a box from the servants' quarters at Mrs. Sand's house, was sentenced to eighteen calendar months' imprisonment. He had been three times previously convicted within the last two years.

(Before the Hon. F. Snowden, Judge.)
Wong Ayau, who was found guilty of stealing a jacket from Luna Apeng, shopkeeper, 112 Queen's Road East, and who pleaded guilty to the previous offence, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

His Lordship remarked that the prisoner had a very bad record, having been convicted five or six times, two of the convictions being at the Criminal Sessions. He said it was useless to allow him to go on suffering in the way he had done, obtaining his livelihood by dishonest means, and therefore gave him a severe sentence.

Chung Afuk, found guilty of attempting to feloniously enter the house of Heung Apok on the 2nd August, was sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment. The prisoner had two previous convictions against him, but His Lordship considered that the offence was not serious one.

Wong Ayau, who was found guilty of stealing a purse, a silver watch, and other articles from a house in Gough Street on the 24th July, was next sentenced. His Lordship said the prisoner had robbed the prosecutor in a very impudent manner, and in a way which showed him to be a practiced thief. He had considered the fact that he had pleaded guilty to two previous convictions. Sentence of two years' imprisonment with hard labour, was imposed, two months of that period to be spent in solitary confinement.

Chan Ansin, found guilty of robbing the store of Mr. J. M. Guedes, his master, six years ago, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, two months in each year to be passed in solitary confinement. His Lordship said he hoped that people would learn from this case that the memory of the law was a very good one, and that anyone who committed a crime and left the Colony for however long a time, would be sure to be arrested on their return and brought to justice.

Li Anui, found guilty of the larceny of a quantity of clothing from a house in Ship Street, was sentenced to three calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour, two months of that period to be spent in solitary confinement.

Police Intelligence.
(Before H. E. Woodhouse, Esq.)
Wednesday, August 23.

WITHOUT A PERMIT.
A fine of \$50, or one month's imprisonment, was imposed on Heung Leung, boatman, for being in possession of prepared opium without having a permit on the 19th inst. The opium and a number of opium bottles were found in a house, of which the prisoner is the tenant, at Xau Mah Ti on the 22nd inst.

afternoon while she was engaged in the cook house, on the same floor, she saw the prisoner come from her mistress's room with the bundle of clothing in coat in one of his hands. The clothing was her property. She called out to the prisoner, who dropped the bundle and ran downstairs. He was stopped on the ground floor by a shop coolie and then given in charge.

The prisoner was identified by E. L. de Boer, receiving clerk of the Court, as having been implicated in the theft of clothing on the 19th inst. He was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

Manila.
(Translated from our Manila Exchange.)
The new shaft to replace the one broken on board the *Clifford*, is being constructed at the foundry of Mr. Yamashita, in San Cristó. The *Clifford* remarked that a trial of this kind which formerly had to be made in Hongkong, can now be constructed by the local enterprise in Manila.

We are glad to state that up to the latest date the health in Zamboanga was good. Mr. M. L. Barnard, an American resident on the island, who was a naturalized Spaniard, died on the 12th August, in the San Juan de Dios hospital, after a painful illness. Several of his friends, Spanish and foreign, accompanied his remains to the grave.

In a long letter in the *Diario*, an account was given of the wreck of the French *baggage* *Yamashita* on the coast of the S. W. of Omurim Island. The vessel left Saigon for Surabaya on the 15th July last with a cargo of rice. On the 18th, under a heavy rain, she struck the reefs, and became so leaky that the Captain and crew had to abandon her; they took with them, some provisions and a few necessities and found refuge on the island, which at that time almost covered by the sea. News of the loss became known at Balabac on the 19th, through the light-keeper of the lighthouse on the top of Admiral Hill at the entrance of Balabac, who had observed the vessel foundering. The Governor of Balabac immediately sent the *gambou* *Pangay*, which was there stationed for his assistance, but it was only with great difficulty, owing to bad weather which occasioned a few accidents to her engines, that she managed to get near the island, and rescued the Captain and crew of the shipwrecked vessel, landing them at Balabac, where they were taken to the hospital. The *gambou* *Pangay*, which was there stationed for his assistance, but it was only with great difficulty, owing to bad weather which occasioned a few accidents to her engines, that she managed to get near the island, and rescued the Captain and crew of the shipwrecked vessel, landing them at Balabac, where they were taken to the hospital.

China.
SHANGHAI.
(Continued.)
The Chinese Banker who was imprisoned for charging a high rate of interest for his money and thereby inconveniencing the great Shanghai banker and silk speculator, the Viceroy's financier, has been lately let out of prison on payment of a sum of 20,000 taels.

A singular accident occurred on the river to-day. As one of the Old Dock Steam launches was passing the yacht *Forbes*, a shower of sparks was emitted from the funnel, and some of the cinders lodged in the mainmast. A strong wind was blowing, and before the launch could get aloft, the sparks, which were as hot as fire, fell on the launch, and set it on fire. The launch was so badly damaged that it could be derided to extinction. The flames, the sail was destroyed and the roof of the house and the mainmast badly burnt. Had the yacht been a steamer or sailing vessel a most serious disaster might have occurred, and to prevent the recurrence of such an accident, we would impress upon the launchers the necessity of being careful in having a clear escape route to the funnel.

The s.s. *Miramar*, which arrived at this port from Newchwang, reports picking up four junk men, floating on wreckage outside of Amoy, their junk having foundered in a typhoon. The junk was bound from Tientsin to Chefoo, and 27 men, we regret to state, perished.

TIENTSIN. 7th August.
We have just heard a significant little item which shows how Chinese "internal improvements" frequently fail to improve. Last spring all the soldiers at the town of Hai Ching Chi, 180 li distant from here to the south, on the Imperial Canal, were sent off to dig a canal. No one appeared to know the work of digging, and what was for, but they were ordered to dig, and have been digging ever since. The s.s. *Miramar*, which arrived at this port from Newchwang, reports picking up four junk men, floating on wreckage outside of Amoy, their junk having foundered in a typhoon. The junk was bound from Tientsin to Chefoo, and 27 men, we regret to state, perished.

The French are negotiating a treaty with Korea now. Several French men-of-war are reported to have gone over to Korea. *Meccury*. Since my last news of 17th ult., I have a few lines from Mr. Fong-son-still. Abdou Conrux was doing as well as could be expected and is able to move about on crutches. He must have been a very strong man to survive the treatment he received. The indignities he was made to undergo are far more horrible than what I described, and some of them are not fit for publication; but Messrs. Boyer (Pro-Vicere) and Raguit who have gone to Peking will no doubt lay the full particulars before the French Minister. There can be no doubt as to the necessity for decided action in the matter, for under present circumstances it will be simply impossible to live safely in the interior. The slightest encouragement given by the mandarins to the soldiery, of whom the Province is full, would be sufficient to wipe us all out of existence. It is fortunate, in one sense, that the man who fell whilst attacking Mr. Conrux, and who, it appears, was killed, is a soldier, a petty officer, copper-buttoned, because it is the clearest proof that mandarins and not merely brigands were engaged in the outrage. Many years ago, in 1865, a Mr. Hugh Blackwood, whilst resting at a small house beyond Mukden, was attacked by some dozen robbers, who however found that they were catching Tartar. Blackwood was alone, and his finger on the trigger of his Colt's revolver was awakened in time to see a man stealthily creeping towards his couch. As the fellow raised his sword, and before he could give the victim his quiver, the revolver was fired; the sword dropped, the man fell, and the robbers fled. Blackwood jumped up, and seeing some robbers hitting at a man and boy, who were hiding themselves under the bed-clothes, dared not fire at them for fear of hurting the servants; but after some awkward ragabonds were coming through the door he quickly pulled another six-footer, who did not retire far beyond his head companion. Two shots and two dead men were sufficient to leave Blackwood free from this attack. At the trial for murder which was instituted on the spot, before Mr. Thos. Taylor Meadows and Messrs. Mackay and Bush (Assessors) the mandarins tried to prove that the persons who attacked the prisoner were "officials" in the execution of their duty. Books were produced showing that the two men lying dead were registered there. These books were in the opinion of the Court falsified, and the names had evidently been scratched and written over in a very suspicious manner. The result of the trial which lasted a week was a verdict of not guilty. My object in giving you these particulars is to suggest the possibility of the mandarins trying to prove that in the Conrux affair the attacking party were "officials." With the facts on record, as to the position of Wu and that the outrage was continued for hours in the Fu Tu-tung yamen, it will be rather difficult for the mandarins to prove an alibi.—N.C.D. News.

two or three hundred li in length and of varying width, without the least warning or remedy. The poor villagers thus suddenly drowned out of their homes, no redress, except to make a quite useless disturbance, and to speak unavailingly of the Wai-an people (who are entirely innocent) and of internal improvements in general. The reader imperfectly educated in Chinese affairs, will exclaim in the simplicity of his (or her) soul, "Why didn't they have a look and shoot off the water when they found it was going to swamp new regions?" (Inexperienced person!) They did have a look (and key) and very likely dozens of them, and men to pull up or lower the slides; but when the undesirable fluid began to accumulate in any one place so as to threaten trouble, the contemptuous residents casually remarked to the look-keeper, "Open the gates as high as the sky," and if he remonstrated, they either paid him a few cash, or opened the gates themselves—allowing the water to "go over" somewhere. This is a comical illustration of the nearly all Chinese reform, and of a great part of Chinese routine government. The onus is transferred from this place to that, and then a Memorial announcing the glad tidings of great joy is sent up to the Emperor. It is said to have been a Texan physician who actually observed to a patient, and though he could not extend the bullet from his chest, he could give him a pill, which would melt in his head! This pretence should be patented in China.—The Establishment of Autumn is set down in the Chinese Calendar for 8th August, but the cool nights and agreeable days have been on hand for a week already, owing to the rains mended. It is but a few days from the summer—on the whole.—N.C.D. News.

CHEFOO. 9th August.
Ma, who arrived here yesterday from a visit to Li Hung-chang, goes to Korea to-day with increased powers. He is most enthusiastic about China's preponderance in Korea, and he may urge a policy that will turn out the reverse of what he wishes. The two Chinese monitors which have gone to-day to that country are the *Yungwei* and *Yungwei*, which are both commanded by Englishmen.—Captains Claydon and Johnson. In the event of a row, and these Britons fighting the guns, what will be said of your neutrality? If they do join in the fight, it is tantamount to England being at war with Japan, and if we help China against Japan, what is to hinder Russia helping Japan against China?—N.C.D. News.

Our little place is quite lively now, all the hotels being full of visitors, who are enjoying the beautiful climate and the delicious sea bathing. In the evenings, from 6 till 7 o'clock, the beach is the rendezvous of the fashionable world; after the arrival of the flagship of one of the squadrons, a band will play opposite the Club, which will contribute to make these evening promenades still more pleasant.

On the 9th inst., it being H. I. Chinese Majesty's birthday, all the men-of-war in the port were garishly decorated with flags, and salutes were fired at intervals of five minutes. Three of the large Chinese gunboats left for Korea, where some trouble is anticipated with the Japanese, who have been intriguing there since Li Hung-chang's retirement into mourning for a deceased mother.

Tsai Mah, went a short time ago on a special mission to Li Hung-chang; he returned in the *Huayung*, the Chinese flag-ship. *Wey* for Korea; he likely his mission had some connection with the state of affairs in Korea. The Russian *Gladkov* arrived on the 1st inst. from Vladivostok, having Mr. Waebor, the Russian Consul at Tientsin, who left the port in the Russian gunboat *Sokol* about five weeks ago for Vladivostok, although great secrecy is kept as to the purpose of Mr. Waebor's trip, it is generally believed to be in connection with Korean affairs.

The French are negotiating a treaty with Korea now. Several French men-of-war are reported to have gone over to Korea. *Meccury*. Since my last news of 17th ult., I have a few lines from Mr. Fong-son-still. Abdou Conrux was doing as well as could be expected and is able to move about on crutches. He must have been a very strong man to survive the treatment he received. The indignities he was made to undergo are far more horrible than what I described, and some of them are not fit for publication; but Messrs. Boyer (Pro-Vicere) and Raguit who have gone to Peking will no doubt lay the full particulars before the French Minister. There can be no doubt as to the necessity for decided action in the matter, for under present circumstances it will be simply impossible to live safely in the interior. The slightest encouragement given by the mandarins to the soldiery, of whom the Province is full, would be sufficient to wipe us all out of existence. It is fortunate, in one sense, that the man who fell whilst attacking Mr. Conrux, and who, it appears, was killed, is a soldier, a petty officer, copper-buttoned, because it is the clearest proof that mandarins and not merely brigands were engaged in the outrage. Many years ago, in 1865, a Mr. Hugh Blackwood, whilst resting at a small house beyond Mukden, was attacked by some dozen robbers, who however found that they were catching Tartar. Blackwood was alone, and his finger on the trigger of his Colt's revolver was awakened in time to see a man stealthily creeping towards his couch. As the fellow raised his sword, and before he could give the victim his quiver, the revolver was fired; the sword dropped, the man fell, and the robbers fled. Blackwood jumped up, and seeing some robbers hitting at a man and boy, who were hiding themselves under the bed-clothes, dared not fire at them for fear of hurting the servants; but after some awkward ragabonds were coming through the door he quickly pulled another six-footer, who did not retire far beyond his head companion. Two shots and two dead men were sufficient to leave Blackwood free from this attack. At the trial for murder which was instituted on the spot, before Mr. Thos. Taylor Meadows and Messrs. Mackay and Bush (Assessors) the mandarins tried to prove that the persons who attacked the prisoner were "officials" in the execution of their duty. Books were produced showing that the two men lying dead were registered there. These books were in the opinion of the Court falsified, and the names had evidently been scratched and written over in a very suspicious manner. The result of the trial which lasted a week was a verdict of not guilty. My object in giving you these particulars is to suggest the possibility of the mandarins trying to prove that in the Conrux affair the attacking party were "officials." With the facts on record, as to the position of Wu and that the outrage was continued for hours in the Fu Tu-tung yamen, it will be rather difficult for the mandarins to prove an alibi.—N.C.D. News.

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THE COMPLICATIONS IN COREA.

(N.C.D. News.)

TIENTSIN, 11th August.
A most important communication in the form of a despatch to the commander of the U.S. corvette *Albatross* at Chefoo from the United States Legation at Peking, passed through this place yesterday, and doubtless that war-vessel will have, in consequence, proceeded to Korea, before this letter reaches Shanghai. Before considering the motives that have induced the United States Government's representative in China, at the present juncture to order the *Albatross* to the Korean coast, and before endeavouring to foresee the consequences of such a step, it is necessary to look back at the events which have taken place regarding Korea during the last few months, so that a complete view may be obtained of the origin of the actual political situation and the issues involved in it.

According to an article from the *Japan Mail* which was inserted in the *North China Daily News* about a week ago, "the interview between the Duke of Genoa and the mission of Commodore Shufeldt, was the period to which may be ascribed the active interference of the Chinese Government in the Korean peninsula, as manifested by the autograph letter of Li Hung-chang, published about that time, in which Russia and Japan were explicitly charged with aggressive designs on Korea, and which recommended treaty relations with America, England and France as an antidote to the Russian and Japanese aggression or supposition of the distinguished Chinese statesman whose letter has been brought before the public as a justification for the present policy of China towards Korea, is a baseless hypothesis manufactured for the purpose of exciting enmity between China and Russia and Japan, and for creating a feeling of hostility between the Chinese and the Japanese people. One can hardly believe that Li Hung-chang ever wrote such a letter containing grave gratuitous accusations against Russia and Japan, as his accurate political information must have told him that they were unfounded; but whether the letter be authentic or no, it has certainly served the purpose for which its publication was intended, and it is time that the truth of the matter should be made known.

Now I can do unhesitatingly declare, that during the last twelve years not a single Russian vessel or ship of war has ever visited a Korean port, and moreover that during those twelve years the Russian Government has never either directly or indirectly had any political or other communication with the Korean Government under that period whatever, and has never during that period made any attempt at aggression on Korean territory, and much less has presented any ultimatum to the Korean Government or any proposal for obtaining possession of either Port Lazareff or any other port on the Korean coast. Any assertion therefore such as has appeared in the apocryphal letter of Li Hung-chang, or in the China and Japan newspapers,

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese history and literature, has been found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautiful picture-garden, and a beautiful picture-garden.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, Gymnasium, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Laing's Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seminary's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for socialising men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. A. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected cigars.—MacLewin, PRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

CHAIR AND BOAT HIRE, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Outrigger Pulling Boats.

Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts. Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$1.00. Three Coolies, 0.85. Two Coolies, 0.70.

Return (direct or by Pak-fun-tung).

Four Coolies, \$1.50. Three Coolies, 1.20. Two Coolies, 1.00.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF CEREKILLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$0.80. Three Coolies, 0.60. Two Coolies, 0.40.

Return (direct or by Pak-fun-tung).

Four Coolies, \$1.00. Three Coolies, 0.85. Two Coolies, 0.70.

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cts.

Day Trip (Peak), \$0.75 each Coolie. (12 hours) Gap, \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Drivers (each).

Hour, 10 cts. Half day, 35 cts. Day, 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

Boats.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, \$3.00.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, 2.00.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, 2.50.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, 1.75.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, 1.50.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, 1.00.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 50.

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, \$1.00.

One Hour, 20.

Half-an-Hour, 10.

After 6 P.M., 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, 33 cents.

Half Day, 20.

Three Hours, 12.

One Hour, 5.

Half Hour, 3.

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,000 lbs. MITCHELL & RICHARD'S Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition).

Apply to OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Aug. 23, 1882.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid up.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Dividend.	Quotations.
BANK.							
H.K. and S'hai Bank.	40,000	125	125	3,350,000	61,800.03	30/	130 1/2 = \$237 1/2
INSURANCE.							
Nat. China Ins.	1,000	100	100	252,500	11,633,795.00	75	12 1/2
Yangtze Ins.	1,200	120	120	400,488	18,447,000	13 1/2	12 1/2
Union Ins. Soc.	500	500	500	384,507	457,683.58	8152.00	\$1600
China Traders' Insurance.	100	100	100	500,000	100,392.00	22 1/2	\$1550
C'lon Ins. Office	10,000	100	100	250	880		
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	1,500	1,500	100,378	677.42	3 1/2	\$1250
H.K. Fire Ins.	2,000	2,000	2,000	223,842	203,403.72	8 1/2	\$1025
China Fire Ins.	4,000	4,000	4,000	403,632	144,535.21	18 1/2	\$322 1/2
STEAM SHIPS.							
H.K. C. and M. Steamship.	8,000	100	75	135,000	18,908.06	5 1/2	\$103
MISCELLANEOUS.							
H.K. & W'p'oa Bank.	10,000	125	125	147,563 1/2	3,180.53	4 1/2	50 1/2 prem. = \$181 1/2
H.K. & China Bank.	5,000	100	100	7,489			
H'kong Hotel.	2,000	100	100		83		\$106
China Sugar Co.	6,000	100	100		5,324.71		\$187
H'kong Ice Co.	1,250	100	100	0,250	1,880.51		\$140
H'kong Bakery	6,000	100	100		159.31		\$80
Laos Sugar Co.	7,000	100	100				\$127
PAIANS.							
Chi. Imp.	1874	6,276	100	all	8 1/2	Jan 30 Dec 31	
	1877	16,040	100	all	8 1/2	Feb 28 Ag 31	
	1878	3,899	100	all	8 1/2	April & Oct.	
	1881	8,565	500	all	8 1/2	Jan 1 & Dec 10	2 1/2 prem.
Interest, 1880.	600	500	all	8 1/2	June & Dec.		3 1/2

* For half year ended 31st Dec. 1881. † Report issued in October, above last, interest bonus and dividend for 1881. ‡ To 30th April, 1882. § For year 1881. ¶ For year 1880. || For half year ended 30th June, 1882.

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters or half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such parcels or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except blank leaf Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, drafts, copied notices, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a parcel containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Office is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 20; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Kowloon, and the Islands.

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore B, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

Section 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

Section 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

Section 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.

Section 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

Section 8. From Pier to East Point.

Section 9. From East Point to the Gas Works.

Section 10. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

Section 11. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

Section 12. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section 13. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.

Section 14. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section 15. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

Section 16. From Pier to East Point.

Section 17. From East Point to the Gas Works.

Section 18. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

Section 19. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

Section 20. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section 21. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.

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Section 24. From Pier to East Point.

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Section 31. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

Section 32. From Pier to East Point.

Section 33. From East Point to the Gas Works.

Section 34. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

Section 35. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

Section 36. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section 37. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.

Section 38. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section 39. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

Section 40. From Pier to East Point.

Section 41. From East Point to the Gas Works.

Section 42. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.